

قوة

Arab police chiefs will discuss security of oilfields in Damascus

ABU DHABI, May 11 (R). — A senior United Arab Emirates (UAE) official indicated here today that Arab police chiefs would discuss ways of protecting oil fields at a meeting due to open in Damascus on Tuesday. Interior Ministry Under Secretary Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan told the Emirates News Agency the meeting would discuss protection of important installations in the Arab World. Mr. Khalifa left here today for the Damascus meeting. His remarks were taken by observers meaning oilfields and related installations.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1978 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 5, 1398

Dayan arrives in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, May 11 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here today for a two-day official visit to Sweden during which he will hold talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soeder. Mr. Dayan, accompanied by his wife, flew here from Oslo after an official visit to Norway. Their plane stopped at a special parking area far from the airport terminal buildings and they immediately flew by helicopter to the Haga Palace, in a wooded park north of Stockholm, where they will stay during the visit. Mr. Dayan is expected to speak tonight at a celebration in Stockholm City Hall of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of Israel.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Milan banker shot as guerrillas keep pressure on Italian establishment

MAY 11 (R). — Far-left guerrillas struck again today as they shot and wounded a Milan banker, latest act of violence against an Italian establishment. The shooting was the third in a series of attacks on the Milanese this week after the favoured guerrilla "punishment" of being shot in the legs.

Mr. Moro, five times premier and leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, had written from captivity that he wished to see representatives of the state or the party of his murderers.

He accused the government of sending him to his death by refusing to negotiate with the Red Brigades, who sought to swap him for 13 jailed leftists.

The government says it is going ahead with plans to hold a state memorial service on Saturday despite Mr. Moro's written wishes.

The autopsy report showed that the 11 bullets fired at Mr. Moro's heart were from a Czechoslovak automatic pistol and another unidentified gun.

Death occurred at about 9:50 a.m. on Tuesday morning, about four hours before the body was found in the back of a Renault hatchback car parked in the heart of Rome between the headquarters of the Communist and Christian Democratic Parties.

Today's attack in Milan was carried out by the same self-styled "Armed Popular Communist Front" which yesterday shot a chemical company executive in the legs.

The previously unknown group issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for both shootings.

Like the Brigades and other guerrilla bands spawned in Italy in recent years the group used the Communist label to underline its rejection of the official moderate line of Italy's powerful Communist Party.

Witnesses said a man and a woman both masked, fired at the banker only metres from his home in a residential street.

Mr. Astarita, who took over the job of chief representative of the New York based Chemical Bank last January, was believed to be the first American-employed victim of Italy's latest terror campaign.

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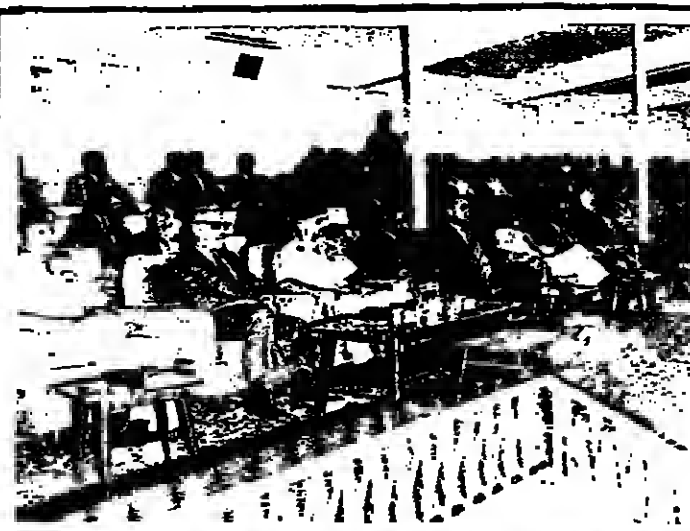
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His Majesty King Hussein and President Moktarould Daddah of Mauritania listen to a briefing on the Jordanian armed forces at Army HQ on Thursday. (JNA photo)

Mauritanian President briefed on Jordan Army

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein and the visiting Mauritanian president, Moktarould Daddah, visited the army headquarters today and met with the Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker and other high ranking army officers. During the meeting they were briefed on the organisation and armament of the forces.

Earlier in the day, the Mauritanian president, accompanied by the minister of court, Amer Khammash, paid a visit to the Martyr's Monument, near the Hussein Youth City. He toured the various sections of the monument and saw a documentary film on the evolution of the Jordanian armed forces since the Great Arab Revolution.

Accompanied by His Majesty King Hussein President Daddah went on to attend a luncheon given in his honour by Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the youth city.

The luncheon party was attended by Prince Mohammad, senior government officials and the commander in chief of the armed forces as well as the members of the Mauritanian delegation.

Israeli celebrations marked by resurgence of veteran terrorists

JERUSALEM, May 11 (R). — Shielded by unprecedented security, Israel celebrated its 30th birthday today with nationwide festivities, highlighted by a military parade watched by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Israelis all over the country flocked to concerts, picnics, folk-singing and displays of dancing. At Yaffo, in occupied Sinai, Jewish settlers packed the beaches to watch bedouin camel races.

So many people turned up for the open day at the naval base in Haifa that some overcrowded vessels seemed in danger of capsizing.

The security measures were extraordinary even for safety-conscious Israel. Authorities had fresh in mind the firing of a rocket at Jerusalem only last Saturday night and the Palestinian incursion two months ago in which 36 Israelis died.

Heavily-armed troops patrolled the streets of Jerusalem and kept watch from rooftops. A network of roadblocks virtually sealed the city off from the rest of the country.

Elsewhere jeeps equipped with machine guns wound their way through the bathous on Israeli beaches. Helicopters hovered over all public areas.

Highlight of tonight's festivities was a concert near Jerusalem's old city walls. People living in the neighbourhood had been warned that if they hear cannon-fire during the performance it will be from the accompaniment to

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Senate committee split 8-8 on vote on U.S. warplanes sales to Middle East states

WASHINGTON, May 11 (R). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today split eight-eight in voting on the Carter administration's proposal to sell \$5 billion dollars worth of warplanes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. The controversial issue now goes to the Senate floor where a bitter fight is in prospect. But senate democratic leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said he believed the administration had the votes in the full Senate to support the sales.

The committee vote, in which six Democrats came out against the administration, showed that disapproval resolutions will be defeated when the House committee votes on Tuesday.

Earlier this year 11 members of the 16-member panel urged that the whole deal be postponed.

But intensive negotiations between Congress and the administration produced White House offers yesterday to sell more planes to Israel and provide written guarantees that Saudi Arabia would not use the planes against Israel.

The sales package consists of 60 advanced F-15s for Saudi Arabia, 50 F-5E fighter bombers for Egypt and 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s for Israel.

To veto the sales, both the Senate and the House of Representatives must vote against them.

House favourable

In the House, the international relations committee is regarded as somewhat more favourable to the sales than the

foreign relations committee.

Chairman Clement Zablocki (Democrat, Wisconsin) believes that disapproval resolutions will be defeated when the House committee votes on Tuesday.

In their final statements on the issue, Senators opposed to the sales argued that they were wrongly timed, threatened to speed up the Middle East arms race and would endanger Israel's security.

Idaho Democrat Frank Church urged the committee to take a strong stand against the sales in order to have more control over the Senate debate when the resolution went to the floor.

He warned that if the committee did not vote for the resolution, then any member could bring any sale to the floor for debate.

"We play a kind of Russian roulette if we throw this out into the arena, if we wash our hands of it," he said.

Senator William Proxmire, who is not a member of the Committee, is planning to bring separate resolutions dealing with the three individual sales directly to the Senate floor for debate.

The committee's deadlock vote was a motion by Delaware Democrat Joseph Biden

to disapprove of all the sales.

He told the committee that the Administration's offer of 20 additional F-15s to Israel and its assurance about Saudi use of its fighters could not correct what he said was basically a faulty concept.

He said the only way to make the deals palatable was to tie them directly to movement towards peace in the Middle East.

He forecast that the U.S. action of providing the planes would be matched by the Soviet Union in other Middle East countries.

Senator George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, warned that to reject the sales would be widely seen as a rebuff to Saudi Arabia, whose portion of the package was by far the most controversial.

A proposal by Senator McGovern that the committee take no action on the issue was defeated after Senator Church called it a "bug-out."

The Carter administration had been bringing heavy pressure on the committee to approve the sales.

Informed sources said that one wavering, Senator Muriel Humphrey, widow of the late Senator Hubert Humphrey, was persuaded to vote for the sales after hearing lengthy arguments by Vice President Walter Mondale.

Florida Democrat Stoeckel called the offer of additional planes to Israel "simply another step in the escalation of arms in the Middle East."

Referring to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative

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Former top Defence Department official interviewed

Is there dawning recognition of need for "even-handedness" in U.S. Mideast policy?

By Jenab Tutunji
 Special to the Jordan Times
 AMMAN, MAY 11. — Tremendous political significance is to be attached to the sale of U.S. fighter aircraft to Egypt, Mr. Leslie Janka told the Jordan Times. The former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence and one-time Kissinger aide added that the 50 F-15s for Egypt, which are part of the package arms sales to the Middle East currently before Congress for approval, are only half the number requested by Egypt, yet the Tiger is a first class short range defence aircraft.

That is not to say the F-15 is in the same class as the F-16, but Mr. Janka pointed out that the current trend to describe the Tiger as a distinctly "inferior" or third class plane ignores the fact that it is equal to if not better than the most recent model MiG-21. The MiG-21 used to be the backbone of the Egyptian air force.

but it comes equipped with the Sidewinder missile. Israel's forces have grown to 150 per cent of their 1973 strength while Egypt's military strength has been declining. The United States is interested in replacing the USSR as Egypt's arms supplier. Since the decline in Egypt's military strength is a direct consequence of its break with the Soviet Union, the United States cannot be indifferent to Egypt's military needs.

Package deal will not weaken Israel

According to U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, during his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "It is the judgement of the Defence Department — a judgement shared by myself, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and our civilian and military analysts — that Israel could defeat any combination of li-

Mr. Leslie Ahan Janka was Deputy Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary for the Middle East and South Asia (1974-Mar. 1978), Staff Assistant to Dr. Henry Kissinger, National Security Council Staff, White House (1971-1974) and Assistant Dean, School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, Washington D.C. (1968-1971).

Mr. Janka was in Jordan as part of a tour of the Middle East that has already taken him to Israel. He left Thursday to go on to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. This is the second part of an interview the Jordan Times conducted with Mr. Janka this week. The first part appeared in yesterday's paper.

any. Of the planes under consideration now by Congress, Israel will be getting her F-15's by 1980 or 1981. The Saudis will start getting theirs by late 1981 and the deliveries will go on until 1982-83. "It takes 42 months to build an F-15," Mr. Janka remarked. Israel will also get its first F-16 in 1981.

Testifying before the same Senate committee, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pointed out on May 8 that Israel had itself to blame for not receiving more F-16's in the present package deal. In 1975, Israel requested 250 F-16's over a ten-year period. Dr. Kissinger said this would have been accepted by the Ford administration had the Israelis not insisted on co-production rights, which the U.S. turned down flat. This delayed things by two years, Israel cut its request to 150 F-16's last year, and President Carter cut the figure down to 75. According to Dr. Kissinger, the Joint Chiefs of Staff support its request to 150 F-16's for Israel and Carter again cut that figure down to 15.

Israel's idea of its "defence" needs

Israel's definition of its "defence" needs, according to an article in U.S. Army and Navy

Journal (October 1977), would give Israel "the capability to launch lightning offensives against Egypt, Syria, Jordan or Lebanon before the great powers could intervene, or before an oil boycott could have effect. These requirements are so high that they would leave Israel relatively immune to U.S. threats not to resupply it as the U.S. did after the October war," the article, entitled How Much is Too Much, says.

A 1974 Israeli request for arms, in a plan called "Matmon B" — which has not been fully announced — would increase that country's armoured divisions from 8 in 1976 to 11 in 1980 and 13 in 1986. The plan would increase the number of tanks Israel holds from 2,200 to 3,300 by 1980 and 5,000 by 1986, its combat aircraft from 550 to 650 and again to 750; its SAM batteries from 15 to 50 by 1986. (see tables below from the Army and Navy Journal article.) That is quite aside from Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's outspoken ideas for an Israeli "nuclear deterrent."

Furthermore, in assessing its military strength when making requests for arms, Israel completely ignores qualitative changes it has made in the structure, organisation and coordination of its armed forces. The same article goes on to point out that such Israeli reforms "were not accompanied by public Israeli or U.S. understanding of the fact that many of Israel's problems in the October War were self-inflicted and not the result of improvements in Arab planning or Arab arms... Accordingly, neither IDF (Israel Defence Force) force requirements planning, nor U.S. military assistance planning, takes account of how much such Israeli reforms could do

tional and outspoken defender of Israel, recognise that it is in the interest of the United States and Israel for the U.S. to have a good relationship with Saudi Arabia. He has said he will vote for the package deal.

Senator Jacob Javits, another traditional supporter of Israel, is against the package deal, but he is clearly embarrassed by some of Israel's actions.

My estimate is that the package will be passed by Congress. To stop it won't be easy. It will require a motion of disapproval in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the Senate floor, in the House Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor of the House of Representatives.

tionally be dragged into a Middle East war.

President Carter, on the other hand, is trying to signal a new American posture, new American even-handedness in the Middle East. Yet one important factor in the Carter strategy is gaining U.S. public support and convincing Congress. His actions cannot outstrip his support.

Need for Arab "pressure"

Part of the seeming lack of a coherent U.S. strategy is due to the fact that the U.S. does not hold all the cards in the game. Too much American pressure could backfire. The Israeli military establishment might decide, for instance, that since it is at the apex

The hard realities of selling warplanes

The compromise that appears to be emerging on the American sale of jet planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia is likely to go down in history as a defeat for Israeli interests and a victory for President Carter of incalculable importance. This is because the compromise — selling 20 additional F-15s to Israel and getting Saudi Arabian pledges not to use their F-15s against Israel — is no compromise at all, but a rather transparent face-saving device by which Israel's supporters have been given the opportunity to climb down from the impossible position they had gotten themselves into.

The fact is, President Carter has learned how to deal with his country's Congress, and by tying together the sale of planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia he had put the pro-Israeli forces in the United States in a position where their actions to deny planes to the Arabs would also deny the same planes to Israel.

The "compromise" that will give Israel 20 more F-15s is a large hoax, because Israel has never opposed the planes package on the grounds that it requires more planes. It has opposed it on the grounds that the Saudis should never get their own F-15s, but the compromise we now hear about gives Saudi Arabia its planes. And the Saudis had agreed long ago to order their F-15s without the special bomb racks and the radar programming that would allow the planes to be used offensively. Thus Israel's entire argument about the Saudi F-15s being dangerous to Israel is a load of rubbish, which, of course, President Carter probably realised.

Now we have a compromise whereby the Saudi position has not changed at all. All of Israel's vehement arguments against the Saudi part of the planes package are now discredited, and the addition of 20 F-15s to Israel after 1983 will hardly make any difference in the regional balance of power. The hard realities that are covered up beneath the "compromise" are that Israel has tried everything in its power to prevent the United States from selling F-15s to Saudi Arabia, and in the end the United States will sell F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The lessons of this will not be lost in future American dealings with Israel and the Arabs.



The F-15

tian air force.

The radar on the F-15 will enable it to detect the Tiger long before the F-5 is aware of its presence, but, if an F-5 manages to sneak up on an F-15 and both have equally good pilots then the F-5 has an even chance in a dog fight — in the day time, as it cannot operate at night, unlike the F-15. The F-5 carries no bombs

kely opposing forces even without further modernisation, and will continue to be able to do so for quite a few years to come. The proposed aircraft sales will reinforce not change this conclusion.

Israel already has about 10 F-15's out of 25 already promised to her. It will be receiving the remainder by the end of 1979 before the Saudis get

ESTIMATED ISRAELI FORCE POSTURE GOALS

Force Build Up Units	1976	Estimated 1980	Estimated 1986
Armored Divisions	8	11	13
Mechanized Brigades	9	10	12
Tanks	2,200	3,300	5,000
Armored Personnel Carriers (APC)	3,500	9,200	11,000
Anti-Tank Missiles (ATGM)	100	500	900
SSM Battalions		4	6
Artillery Battalions	30	40	50
Jet Combat Aircraft	550	650	750
Attack Helicopters		30	80
Transport Aircraft	60	90	110
SAM Batteries	15	30	50
Missile Patrol Boats	18	24	30

SOURCE: Analytical Assessments

ILLUSTRATIVE ISRAELI REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. WEAPONS SYSTEMS: 1976 - 1986

	1976	Additional By 1980	Additional By 1986
Armor and Artillery			
Medium Tanks (M-60, XM-1)	540	1,800	900
ATGM Launchers (TOW)	300	300	300
Howitzers (M-109 155mm, 175mm)	110	450	225
APCs (M-113A1)	500	5,900	2,800
Aircraft			
F-4 (Phantom)	50	25	--
A-4 (Skyhawk)	200	--	--
F-15 (Eagle)	15	35	--
F-16	--	--	200
Helicopters (Cobra, etc.)	20	100	150
Transports (KC-135, KC-130, etc.)	25	75	25
Missiles			
SAM Batteries (Hawk, Chaparral, SAM-D)	15	20	30
SSM Battalions/Missiles (Lance)	--	4/400	4/400
Naval Ships and Craft			
Missile Patrol Boats	--	6	5
Other Ships	--	2	--

¹ Assumes replacement of Hawk-I and Hawk-II by SAM-D by 1986.

SOURCE: Analytical Assessments

The above two tables contain estimates based on Matmon B, the Israeli arms purchases programme first set forth in 1974. Israel has since then submitted another plan codenamed Matmon C.

to shift the balance towards Israel."

An updated ten-year plan called Matmon C was presented to the U.S. administration in October last year, calling for the expenditure of a whopping \$1.5 billion a year throughout the ten-year period. Mr. Janka remarked, however, that when Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman visited Washington earlier this year with this shopping list, he received no significant approvals except for aircraft and a few helicopters.

U.S. recognition of need for "even-handedness"

"I think there has been a fundamental recognition in the U.S. of the need for even-handedness, and a growing recognition of American interests in the Arab World.

"Israel still commands very genuine support in Congress, but there is a greater attempt to be even-handed. Some of Israel's supporters are more ready to criticize Israel, and support for Israel is not as automatic as it used to be. This gives the Arabs an opportunity to be heard more, but it depends on them whether they take the opportunity."

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, for instance, who is a tradi-

This arms package is not going to tip the balance of power in the Middle East in favour of the Arabs.

Israel is genuinely worried, however. The Israelis thought the F-15 was their plane, that the technological edge would be theirs. They are fighting against a breach of their technological monopoly and of their special relationship with the United States.

The Israelis cannot imagine why there is a threat to Saudi Arabia from its neighbours. This is "blindness on the part of the Israelis," Mr. Janka points out. They know the French airplanes will be more dangerous, but they have no confidence that American controls on the F-15 will work. They believe that with these planes Saudi Arabia would au-



The F-16

"Of course there is a natural process of bargaining. Congress would like to think it won something in the bargaining. It will want some changes, for instance, more planes to Israel in order to justify the package. That's O.K., I don't think the Arabs should worry too much. It won't mean a one-to-one increase; Israel wants these planes to modernise, not to enlarge its air force."

Israel should be more cautious. If the bid for a Mideast peace fails, Israel's interests in the U.S. can be endangered. If Israel protests too loudly, America's interests in the Middle East will be endangered. The American people are going to ask themselves in that case "what are we doing spending something like \$2 billion a year supporting Israel?"

of its military power now and holds a decided edge over the Arabs that now is the time to launch a pre-emptive war and destroy the Arab military capability. Israel is now the top dog militarily and is relatively immune to arms cutoffs for some time to come.

Ultimately each country, whether the Arab states or Israel, is going to react in view of its own perceptions of its security, Mr. Janka argues. This is where Arab pressure on Israel will be more effective than American pressure. Mr. Janka contends. The Arabs could create tremendous ferment and trouble for the hawks in Israel by showing flexibility in the face of Israeli intransigence. This does not mean making free concessions to the Israelis, but convincing them that they are in danger of losing a historic opportunity for peace. Already many Israelis in all walks of life are having doubts or second thoughts about Mr. Begin's hard-line policies.

The process may be a long one. It may take time to get some feedback from Israel or for President Carter's policies to bear fruit, but it would be a shame for the Arabs to quit now just when they are beginning to make headway in eroding one-sided support for Israel in Congress and among the American public. The arms deal should prove to be a turning point in U.S. Mideast policy, Mr. Janka concluded.



The F-16

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Thursday focussed on the 30th anniversary of Israel's foundation, which it is now celebrating.

After a painful review of the Arab-Israeli conflict over the past 30 years up to the time that Israel "swept across the whole of Palestine to grab parts of other Arab countries and occupy south Lebanon last March, and threaten the rest of Arab states," the newspaper asks: "What are the Arab leaders preparing to face the Zionist menace with after all peace efforts have ignominiously broken down? And what fate is awaiting the Arab people who see the Palestinian people's tragedy staring them in the face?"

Israel, however powerful it may be, is not the problem; the problem facing our nation is how to rally its ranks and mobilise its vast potential to confront force with the logic of force, the newspaper says.

AL DUSTOUR is of the opinion that the stumbling blocks before the sale of United States' aircraft to Saudi Arabia which is now before Congress means American political decisions are still in the strong clutch of Zionist pressure forces there.

It appears, the newspaper adds, that these pressure forces inside Congress do not want the bridges between the U.S. and the Arab World to continue to exist even if this is to the detriment of American interests in this Arab part of the world.

However, Al Dustour holds the U.S. and not the Arabs responsible for the maintenance of America's good relations with the Arabs.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Softball

Two Slo-Pitch softball matches, Marines vs. U.S. Embassy and Zachary vs. I-Hawk, are taking place Friday morning at the American Community School, off Wadi Seer Road. Play starts at 8:30 a.m.

Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute is showing an exhibition of art by the Hagening group from West Germany. The exhibition is open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily and runs until May 15.

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مكتبة الامارات

مركزنا للأمل

loating Danish high school gets set to sail out of Aqaba



Hans Martensen, skipper of Odysseus.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

ABA — On May 12, Sir pael Brockbank (as was) at present bobbing gently in the Gulf of Aqaba — will sail out on a four day trip to the east coast of Africa.

Having started life as Pilot Number One at the Lido, Brockbank has been renamed Odysseus and turned into a sailing school.

What is she doing in Aqaba? Waiting for her cargo and crew who consist of about 8-10 "folk schoolers" between 18 and 40. They are there to learn about their education by traveling around the world.

At the moment the ship is being looked after by its permanent crew who are all volunteers from the Danish merchant fleet. The ship is due to join them in the morning. They will hitch from Aqaba to Istanbul and from there a bus to Aqaba.

After that? Odysseus will sail down the Red Sea. From there they will sail against the southwest monsoon winds till they reach Aqaba. The crew expect to sail on to Dar Es Salaam there. "But look, that's the intention," Captain Hans Martensen interjected. "The end result is that they are here, they tell us what they do the work."

Teachers, sailors and students take their decisions on a communal basis. More than that, they even share all

their money in common. -- at least for their time on the course.

The whole trip is likely to take about four months. But the students do not spend all their time globe trotting. For nine months in the year they are at their folk high school in Denmark -- one of about 200 in the country. A lot of their studies have a practical bent and they even claim to have built the biggest windmill in the world to supply their school with power.

In Africa, Chief Engineer Arne Petersen said, the high schoolers would be studying local customs and politics. Some of them have been brushing up on Swahili in the meantime.

Among the giant phosphate carriers and cargo ships lying at anchor in the Gulf, Odysseus looked distinctly like a poor cousin. Could they be sure that she is really capable of making the long journey? The captain admitted that she had been bought as scrap. But Odysseus has now been completely refitted out -- all the work of students and volunteers -- and she is now "very seaworthy".

Built in 1950, she does not set any water speed records. Five knots is all she feels like doing with comfort. "But," the captain continued, "they really know how to build ships in those days." A few days earlier an unfortunate cargo ship from Singapore had collided with Odysseus in the dark, and had needed expensive repairs. Odysseus had merely needed to be touched up with a spot of paint.

Officials investigate fire on Greek cargo ship at Aqaba port

MAN, Jordan, May 11 — A fire erupted in the Greek cargo ship Matina Wednesday at the port city of Aqaba, 100 kilometers south of here, government reported Thursday.

Fire-fighting squads and fire hoses brought the blaze under control at daybreak Thursday.

day and no casualties were reported on the 12,790-ton vessel. The ship belongs to the Angeliki company. It was towed to Aqaba some days ago, when it developed engine trouble. Jordanian security officials began an investigation into both the engine trouble and the fire.

Economic and Business News

Exports to Iraq doubled

MAN, May 11 (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Iraq doubled between 1976 and 1977 a source at the Department of Statistics said here yesterday. According to the source the value of goods exported in 1977 amounted JD 4,304,000 against 1976 figures of JD 2,227,000.

Municipal councils receive credit fund loans worth over JD 2 m.

MAN, May 11 (JNA). — The Municipal Credit Fund has earmarked JD 217,000 for the construction of 10 office buildings in the cities of Ma'an, Mafraq, and Amman as well as other villages around the country, ministry source said here this week. He added that the loans will be used for water, electricity school-building and other projects in various towns and villages.

JD 217,000 goes towards new post offices

MAN, May 11 (JNA). — The Ministry of Communications has earmarked JD 217,000 for the construction of 10 office buildings in the cities of Ma'an, Mafraq, and Amman as well as other villages around the country, ministry source said here this week. He added that the object which will also include the enlargement of the Ma'an post office are underway.

National News Roundup...

Suleiman Arar cools tempers in Sahab

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar this afternoon visited the town of Sahab following the flare-up of a family feud there last week. Mr. Arar met with a large crowd of citizens and called on them to reconcile their differences. He warned that severe measures will be taken against anyone disturbing the peace of the country regardless of reasons. The people of the town showed their readiness to forgive and forget and promised to live in peace to serve their King and their country.

Joint research agreed between Yarmouk, AUB

BEIRUT, May 11 (JNA). — Part of the teaching staff at Yarmouk University will carry out joint research work with staff from the American University of Beirut this summer. Dr. Adnan Badran President of Yarmouk University said here today. Dr. Badran, currently on a visit to the American University, was speaking after talks with the university President Dr. Harold Hoelscher. The two presidents have agreed on the exchange of staff, expertise and joint training programmes, which will be provided for in a protocol for technical and educational cooperation to be signed at the conclusion of the visit, Dr. Badran said.

New mosque opened in Northern Hashemi

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — Minister of Waqfs and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al Sharif today opened the Abu Jassar mosque in the Northern Hashemi quarter, Amman.

Libyan Islamic society to finance new orphanage in Amman

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — The society for the promulgation of Islam in the Libyan Jamahiriya has expressed readiness to finance a new Islamic orphanage project in Amman at which industrial skills will be taught. The Ministry of Waqfs and Holy Places Affairs received a letter to this effect from the Libyan institution yesterday.

Industrial safety meet to be held here Saturday

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — Industrial hazards and the effects of industry on the environment are to be discussed here Saturday by the Committee for Labour Health and Safety, a source at the Ministry of Labour said today. The committee, which comprises representatives of various ministries and public institutions, is headed by the Minister of Labour Issam Al 'Ajlouni.

Cairo to host Arab aviation meeting May 23

CAIRO, May 11 (JNA). — The first meeting of the executive committee of the Arab Civil Aviation Council is to be held here on May 23, a council source said today. The committee, formed of representatives from four Arab states including Jordan, will review the decisions taken by the council in its last meeting and will discuss subjects on the agenda of the council's next session.

World Nursing Day celebrated Friday

AMMAN, May 11 (JNA). — World Nursing Day will be celebrated in Jordan tomorrow. The President of the Nurses and Midwives Association, Mr. Jiryes Qaqish, in reference to the occasion, pointed out that there are four institutes in Jordan that give B.A. and diploma certificates in nursing, as well as other schools in which midwives and assistant nurses (male and female) are trained. The Princess Muna Nursing Academy at the Hussein Medical Centre also helps to meet the country's needs of nurses, Mr. Qaqish said.

American Community School to host the third season of Amman's Slo-Pitch Softball League

Text and photos by
Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

The third season of the Amman Slo-Pitch Softball League has recently gotten underway. The ten-week schedule allows for eight games for each of the five teams, with the remaining two days off. Games are played at the American Community School on Friday mornings at 8:30 and 10:30.

The Jordan Times spoke recently with Frank "Gunny" DeLeon to find out exactly how the softball league was started in Amman. The idea originated three years ago, Mr. DeLeon told us and similar to the basketball league, which recently wrapped up its season, the main purpose was to organize an enjoyable activity. Spectators at the first three Friday morning contests can verify that the players are more interested in enjoyment than success.

A five man commission including Mr. DeLeon of the Marines, Robbie Robinson of Zachry, Joe Hardesty of I-Hawk, Jack Hetterscheidt of Raytheon and Tom Ruth of the U.S. Embassy takes care of the administration of the league activities. Because each team is represented on the commission, any conflict between teams should be solvable, Mr. DeLeon said.

The remaining games are as follows. On May 12, the Marines take on the U.S. Embassy



Spectators and players in the background enjoy Amman baseball every Friday morning as much as the players themselves.

and Zachry and I-Hawk have the other game.

Raytheon has the bye. On May 19, I-Hawk sits out while Raytheon and the Marines take on I-Hawk. June 16 sees I-Hawk battle Zachry, the U.S. Embassy take on the Marines and Raytheon sitting out. The last day of regular play, June 23, has I-Hawk out on bye, the Marines taking on Zachry and the U.S. Embassy

going against Raytheon.

Beside the thrill of watching one of Raytheon's players continually hit home runs over the left field fence and the wizardry of the Marines pitcher, a refreshment stand serves assorted goodies to the spectators and players. Friday mornings indeed, are a real treat for those Americans in Amman who hanker for the action of Shea Stadium or Wrigley Field back home.

European team beats Jordanians 5:3

AMMAN, May 11 — In an exciting football match Wednesday, at the Um Uthainah club near Sixth Circle, a European team formed by English, French and German players beat the Jordanian team "Al Jeel" by 5:3. It was a fast open game with plenty of goals. The European team dominated the early stages and scored two early goals in the first half.

In the second half the chances were more equally distributed. The Jordanian team tried to gain the initiative and succeeded in improving the result.

Final stand was 5:3. Both sides gave their best. The best players on the European side were Walter, Wagner, Buckley and Chenez. Outstanding figures on the Jordanian side were Mazin, Alzam and Ali. Goals were marked by Wagner (2), Wittek (2) and Walter (1). The Jordanian goals were scored by Anwar, Ali and Ahmad. Sixty spectators saw a fair match of high quality. Referees were Mast and Taylor.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume traded	Last buying offer	Last selling offer	Closing price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	220	6.800	6.950	6.900
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	2,432	15.200	15.300	15.300
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5.000	392	17.050	17.100	17.050
* Jordan - Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	945	2.300	2.450	2.400
* Jordan - Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	1,081	1.300	1.400	1.400
** Dar Aldawa Development & Investment Co.	JD 1.000	1,086	1.750	1.850	1.750
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	300	1.000	1.050	1.000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	1,655	—	1.400	1.350
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1.000	110	1.100	1.150	1.100
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1.000	335	1.100	1.150	1.100
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5.000	480	—	—	8.000
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	260	—	—	1.300
Bank of Jordan	JD 5.000	3,717	7.000	—	7.000
* Petra Bank	JD 10.000	1,590	—	13.100	12.900
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	3,105	—	—	0.900
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1.000	359	—	1.050	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1.000	665	3.800	—	3.800
Total volume traded, Thursday, May 11		JD 18,732			
Total number of shares traded		9,505			
* 50 per cent of share capital paid.					
** 75 per cent of share capital paid.					

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
18:00 Quran
18:30 Children's programme
19:00 Sports
19:30 Charlie Chaplin
20:00 Religious programme
20:30 Religious programme
21:00 Religious programme
21:30 The Angels
22:00 Soccer Match
22:30 Arabic programme
23:00 News in Arabic
23:15 Marcus Welby
23:30 News in Arabic

Channel 3:
18:00 Religious programme
18:30 Religious programme
19:00 Arabic series
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Living Tomorrow
20:00 The Virginians
20:30 To the Willy Lads
21:00 The Brothers
21:30 News in English

RADIO JORDAN

7:30 Sign-on
7:51 Morning Show
7:59 News Bulletin
8:00 News Headlines
8:05 Morning Show
8:30 Country Music
11:00 Listeners Choice
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Listeners Choice
12:30 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 Music
14:30 Travels of the Beatles
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 Pedagogical Pop
16:15 Sessions
17:00 Role of Islam
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Faces and places
18:35 Jordan Weekly
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 Music
19:30 Sign-off

EBC RADIO

GMT
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newsweek Press Review
06:30 Virgo
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 Merchant Navy
08:00 News: Reflections
08:15 Short Story
08:30 Sounds Like
08:45 News: Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:45 Music Now
10:15 Merchant Navy
10:30 Science in Action
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 Face of England
11:30 Anything Goes
12:00 Radio Newsworld
12:15 Just a Minute
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 Hours
13:30 Radio Theatre
14:15 Let's Dance
14:30 Big Band Sound

15:00 Radio Newsworld
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News: Commentary
16:15 Science in Action
16:45 World Today
17:00 News: Book Choice
17:15 Music Now
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsworld
18:30 Virgo
18:45 Outlook
19:00 News: Market Report
19:15 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
19:15 Rome
19:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)
20:00 Baghdad (IA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Damascus
21:15 Beirut
21:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
01:00 Cairo

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
8:50 Cairo (EA)
9:15 Ras El Khaima, Abu Dhabi (RJ-GF)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 New York
19:00 Bucharest, Laraca (Tamm)
17:00 Cairo
17:25 London, Beirut (BA)
17:45 London, Paris
18:30 Madrid, Athens
18:45 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
19:15 Rome
19:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)
20:00 Baghdad (IA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Damascus
21:15 Beirut
21:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
01:00 Cairo

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue " 24391-4
Fire Headquarters " 23090
Jordanian Air, police " 19
Municipal water service (emergency) " 36381-2
Police headquarters " 37111-3
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alal) " 58205
Jordan Television " 73111
Radio, English Section " 74124

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery " 228-637
American Centre " 652-362
Arab Cultural Centre " 333-727
Bosnian Cultural Centre " 557-501
British Cultural Centre " 333-594
Dutch, Democratic Republic Cultural Centre " 332-832
French Cultural Centre " 336-894
Kabuki Theatre " 222-016
National Museum " 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre " 226-858
Spanish Cultural Centre " 334-003
Umbra Art Gallery " 334-619
Zakariya Public Library " 111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce " 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair) " 223-887
Fire headquarters " 91
Information " 357-97
Municipal water service " 118-500
Time (in Arabic) " 99

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Abdul Hameed Afghani
Rafiq Amari (33567)
Irbid:
Omar Qasbi (2515)
Zarga:
Munir Al Aqel (23744)
Taxis:
Rainbow (2749)
Rainbow (2222)
University (6101/2)

Sahra (21200)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Sahab (2157)
Shad (2555)
College (25010)
Yard (2278)
Central (2121)
Irbid:
Quada
Sahra
Zarga:
Amat

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
05:00 The Breakfast Show
05:30 On the hour and 28 min
06:00 after each hour
06:30 This week
07:00 Press Conference USA
07:30 Special English, News
08:00 World and their Story
08:15 Music USA (Lam)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre Tel. 41520
British Council " 36147-8
French Cultural Centre " 41963
Goethe Institute " 44203
Soviet Cultural Centre " 65186
Haya Arts Centre " 67181
Hassan Youth City " 41793
Y.W.C.A. " 64251
Y.W.M.C.A. " 36111
University of Jordan Library " 65111
Citedel Museum " 36191
Folklore Museum " 36191

Saudi Arabia, Belgium sign 3-year economic accord, agree to set up trade commission

BRUSSELS, May 11 (Agencies). — Saudi Arabia and Belgium signed a three-year agreement on economic and technical cooperation, which includes the setting up of a joint commission to promote trade. The accord, signed yesterday by Foreign Ministers Henri Simonet and Prince Saud Al Faisal, marks the high point of a three-day state visit to Belgium by Saudi Arabia's King Khaled — his first to a European country.

Belgium's King Baudouin was the first foreign head of state to visit the Saudi monarch after he came to power in 1975.

Belgian officials said the joint committee, which will meet alternately in the Saudi and Belgian capitals, would provide a forum for discussion of joint projects in industry, agriculture and livestock breeding.

Mr. Simonet said after the

signing ceremony he hoped the agreement would result in increased Belgian exports to Saudi Arabia. Belgium, which gets most of its oil from Saudi Arabia, had a \$1.3 billion trade deficit with the Saudis in 1977.

King Khaled, who left with the Saudi party today to Geneva, yesterday visited the northern port of Antwerp, Belgium's second largest city. It was his only engagement outside the Royal Palace in Brussels, with the exception of a ceremony on Tuesday to inaugurate the Brussels Grand Mosque, the chief place of worship for the 200,000 Moslems who live or work in Belgium.

The King, Prince Saud and Prince Sultan, the Defence Minister, last night attended a banquet given in their honour by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

In a joint communique issued after talks between the two foreign ministers yesterday, both sides condemned Israel's occupation of south Lebanon and called for a Middle East peace based on the respect of United Nations resolutions.

They expressed the hope for a just and lasting peace which would include the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians.

In the communique, Saudi Arabia underlined its condemnation of Israeli measures "taken to modify the religious, demographic, economic and cultural nature of the (occupied) territories."

The communique also said African conflicts must be solved by African countries without foreign intervention. It condemned apartheid and asserted the right to majority rule in Namibia and Rhodesia.

Belgium expressed appreciation for the Saudi Arabian position in the economic crisis and its very opportune contribution to stabilisation and continued growth of world economy.

Prince Faisal has said he hoped the forthcoming European and Western summits would give new breath in the search for a solution to economic problems.

Belgium and Saudi Arabia also agreed to open talks on a new air route between Brussels and Jeddah.

Traditional bell-founding an ancient, dying art which continues in West Germany



It seems that fewer and fewer companies are capable of carrying out the ancient art of bell-founding which was known in China over 3,000 years ago. At the beginning of the century, there were 30 bell foundries in West Germany and the founders took 14 years to complete the training for this profession. Today there are only ten such foundries, the best known of which is the Eifeler Glockengießerei in Coblenz, which is still owned by one family. The founding technique is the same today as it has always been — very time consuming. First of all a stone mould has to be made, of which a wax model is then taken. Next a third form, the coat, is built. Only when the wax has melted can the bronze founding begin. The foundry in the Eifel, which has made almost 5,000 bells in its 360 years history, including bells for the USA, Japan and Latin American countries, is now working on several bells for missions in Zaire. (DaD photo)

U.S., Canada agree on mining the seabed

GENEVA, May 11 (R). — The slow-moving United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has made a significant breakthrough on its thorniest issue, the question of deep seabed mining.

Delegates from the United States and Canada, respectively the world's biggest consumers and producers of nickel, told Reuters yesterday they had agreed on fixed production ceilings for nickel from the seabed.

The two nations had been wrangling over the issue since the conference — at present in its seventh session here — began five years ago.

Canada wanted safeguards that the world nickel market would not be disrupted by sudden large-scale production from the seabed while the U.S. wanted its mining companies to be able to mine and process as much nickel as they could find.

They tabled their compromise formula in the conference's Seabed Committee on Tuesday and hope it will receive backing of both industrialised and developing countries before the present session ends next week.

Unofficial spokesman

In the conference's discussions on seabed mining, the U.S. has been a sort of unofficial spokesman for the industrialised countries, such as West Germany, Japan and Britain, which are eager to start mining for minerals on the ocean floor.

Canada, as the world's major nickel producer, has tended to speak on behalf of other producers, mostly from developing countries, such as Cuba, Brazil, Indonesia, the Philippines, Guatemala, Colombia and Botswana.

The deputy head of the Canadian sea law delegation, Don Crosby, told Reuters yesterday that this was why the two nations thought their compromise would be accepted by the conference as a whole.

"We consider this a breakthrough," Mr. Crosby said. "The conference has wasted at least two sessions because of this problem. We have already passed out compromise documents around delegations and have had no objections so far."

"I think we might now be able to draw up a draft treaty on the law of the sea at a further session next year, and perhaps sign it the following year," Mr. Crosby said.

Special session eyed

Conference sources said the conference was considering holding a special session of its Seabed Committee in Nairobi before the next full conference session. In order to push on with the crucial issue.

The U.S.-Canadian compromise formula is a 25-year agreement which covers a period from five years before the projected start of deep seabed nickel production — likely to be around 1985 — until the 20th year of such mining. It fixes the production ceiling for seabed nickel for each of these 20 years as the sum of two things:

First, the tonnage increase in world nickel consumption for the five-year period immediately prior to the first commercial production.

Second, 26 per cent of the annual increase in world nickel consumption thereafter.

This means that after the first year of commercial production, the maximum nickel allowed from the seabed will be 60 per cent of the consumption increase for that year.

U.S. stops truck sale to Libya

WASHINGTON, May 11 (R). — The Commerce Department has stopped a U.S. company from selling 400 trucks worth \$60 million to the Libyan Jamahiriya, Sen. Gaylord Nelson said last night.

He said the action came after the State Department protested that Libya might use the trucks for military purposes against Egypt or other countries. The United States does not sell military equipment to Libya.

The trucks were to be built by the Oshkosh Truck Corporation.

It signed a contract with Rioca, S.A. of Switzerland in February to distribute the trucks to Libya after the Commerce Department ruled they were non-military vehicles that did not need a special export license.

"The State Department was adamantly opposed to this sale, as were some of my colleagues in the Senate," Sen. Nelson said.

U.S. House narrowly adopts budget differing in part from Senate's

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP). — The House of Representatives narrowly adopted a tentative federal budget last night, calling for \$500.9 billion in spending, a deficit of \$57.9 billion dollars and a smaller tax cut than President Jimmy Carter recommended.

The non-binding House fiscal plan for the budget year beginning Oct. 1 makes room for a net tax reduction of \$19.4 billion.

Carter has proposed a package of income tax reductions of \$25 billion, later recalculated to about \$24 billion.

Republicans, who had fought for a substitute budget with lower spending and a bigger tax cut, denounced the resolution.

The House resolution now must be reconciled with one already adopted by the Senate, which calls for \$2 billion less spending and a deficit

\$2.3 billion smaller.

The tax cut proposed in both the House and Senate resolutions is the same, but the Senate version would start the reduction on Jan. 1, 1979, three months later than the House proposed.

Compared with Carter's proposals, updated as of mid-March, the House resolution calls for \$1.5 billion more spending and a deficit which is \$1.7 billion smaller.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8185/95	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0988/96	West German marks
	2.2440/55	Dutch guilders
	1.9720/40	Swiss francs
	32.77/80	Belgian francs
	4.6440/60	French francs
	869.60/370.10	Italian lire
	224.90/225.05	Japanese yen
	4.6320/30	Swedish crowns
	5.4380/95	Norwegian crowns
	5.6885/6900	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities edged higher Thursday while government bonds closed steady in light trading, dealers said. At 15:00 hrs. the FT. index was up 5.5 at 480.8.

Equities advanced on light buying, but closed slightly below the day's highest levels, dealers said.

Among government bonds, some longs rose by 1/8 and some shorts lost 1/8. Dealers said they expect a modest rise in the minimum lending rate tomorrow.

Gold shares hardened in line with the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian issues eased.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$175.35/oz.

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Has Britain's North Sea oil boom burst?

By Bruce Andrews
Editor of the Financial Times
North Sea Letter

LONDON, (F.T.) — It is not surprising that many people in Britain feel bewildered and confused when they wonder what benefits they are enjoying, or may expect to enjoy, from North Sea oil. Emotions have ranged from euphoria — a belief that the riches from the deep will provide the answer to the nation's long-standing economic problems — to what has been dubbed "euphoria" — a belief that the North Sea oil boom, if it ever existed, is over.

No tangible benefits yet

"Euphoria" has been encouraged by recent statements by public figures and the press to the effect that "the bonanza is over" and "the North Sea bubble has burst". And you may be forgiven if you ask, "What bonanza? What bubble?" There has been little sign, as yet, of any tangible benefit in the wallets of most citizens.

Nevertheless the U.K. sector of the North Sea, according to government figures, was responsible in 1977 for a strengthening in the underlying balance of payments of about £2bn, at 1976 prices. This eased Britain's position with her overseas creditors and stren-

gthened the pound. And it enabled Mr. Healey to make his recent tax cuts with less fear of the increase in imports that will probably follow.

But although the North Sea's contribution to the national wealth is reflected in the balance of payments there has not yet been much addition to national revenue in the form of royalties and taxes.

The government's receipts to date have come mainly from royalties. About £288m was paid in oil and gas royalties in 1977 — a tidy sum, it may seem at first sight, but not much when looked at in the context of national finances as a whole.

Corporation tax and petroleum revenue tax are levied on the profits from production and will only become significant when capital and other allowances have been taken.

Nevertheless the Treasury recently confirmed that North Sea revenues for 1978/79 could be in the region of £1bn. So it is clear that the North Sea is contributing something useful towards the country's improved economic position. Why then, all this talk about burst bubbles and bonanzas gone sour? Why the "euphoria"?

More expected
It is, in part, because most

Scepticism about the real value of North Sea oil has generated its own vocabulary. Instead of "euphoria" we now hear of "euphoria". But the fact remains — the oil is there. The real problem is how to get the best results from it.

commentators expected something more. Not long ago there was talk of a 1977 balance of payments benefit from oil of £1.6bn and of 1978/79 revenue to the government of approaching £2bn. Conservative M.P. Peter Walker suggests that the reduced revenue forecast for the current year is so significant as to be equivalent to the deficits of merely two of Britain's nationalised industries.

The reasons for the reductions in both figures include the weakening of the dollar against the pound and a decline in the price secured for North Sea oil to around \$13.75 a barrel, from \$14 or more. From the balance of payments point of view this is not as serious as it might appear; Britain is still importing more than half of its oil requirements and the reduced North Sea benefit is offset by the reduction in the cost of imports.

Another reason for the reduced figures is that last year's oil production failed to come up to expectations and

cided to push ahead with the developments of its Magnus and Buchan Fields, using the profits from its large and lucrative Forties Field to do so. Other developments will undoubtedly be limited by the oil companies to get maximum tax benefits. Who can blame them?

It was therefore no surprise that the British government, in its recent White Paper, "The Challenge of North Sea Oil", chose to disregard the short-term benefits of oil and to peer instead into the years ahead. Medium and long-term forecasts are safer. They are usually wrong, of course, but by the time this can be ascertained most people have forgotten the original prediction.

Assuming that the real price of oil remains unchanged and valuing the benefits at 1977 prices, the White Paper says that oil production by 1980 will be about £4.5bn, or rather more than three per cent of the present gross national product. By the mid-1980's this contribution should rise to about £6bn a year.

Hefty future benefits

Government revenue, the White Paper acknowledges, will be small to start with because development costs will be set against profits. But it sees a total yield by the mid-

1980's of nearly £4bn a year. The balance of payments too is expected to enjoy hefty benefits — about £5.5bn in 1980 and about £8bn or £9bn in the mid-1980's. And although these government figures may be wrong they need not necessarily be lower.

The White Paper assumes an unchanged real oil price. The price is depressed at the moment but most experts expect it to rise in real terms in the 1980's as the world's demand for oil outstrips the producers' ability to supply it.

The British energy department, in its annual "Brown Book" on the development of oil and gas published April 22, confirms its estimate of possible oil reserves in the U.K. sector of the North Sea at between 3,000m and 4,500m tons.

So the oil is still there. And at present prices it appears to have a gross value of between \$300bn and \$400bn! This is not simply a bonanza. It represents one of the most colossal pieces of good fortune a nation ever had. The degree to which Britain benefits from this resource depends not on its existence, which is undisputed, but on the wisdom with which it is used.

— Financial Times
News-Features

A brand new city may be Spain's answers to chronic pollution problems in Madrid

By Tooy Allen-Mills

MADRID, (R.) — The problem: an expanding capital city slowly poisoning itself from the exhaust fumes of a million cars which jam its streets each day.

The solution: buy up a vast area of land 10 kms. away and build a brand new city, fully equipped and self-contained, which will cut back on the capital's growth and reduce its traffic.

The project is fantastic — in its conception, its scope and above all its cost. The government hopes to build from scratch a new city which will house 80,000 residents and give jobs to 100,000 people.

There are more than 800,000 cars registered to Madrid inhabitants, and an estimated quarter of a million others enter and leave the city each day, contributing to a veil of smog which ecologists say could eventually make the capital uninhabitable.

The building will be near the village of Valverde, north of

Madrid. The site is known officially as CD2 (Decision Centre 2) But unofficially it's known as the Valverde Polygon — a name which has a ring of science fiction that critics say is fully merited.

Madrid has been experiencing problems of growth since the 1936-39 civil war. The policy of centralisation of General Franco's government led to a leap in the number of government employees working in the capital.

As the state bureaucracy grew larger, more government buildings were needed until in 1960 57 per cent of Madrid's working population was estimated to be in government employment of some form.

The gradual recovery of the economy during the post-civil war years also brought in increased industrialisation centred on Madrid and more workers began to leave their homes in the poorer regions of Spain to find work in the capital.

Seven years ago the government decided it had to act to deal with the capital's growth,

and increasing warnings from doctors and ecologists that Madrid's pollution could reach deadly proportions.

The Valverde project was originally conceived as a purely administrative centre. In the early stages planners envisaged moving Spain's entire central state bureaucratic apparatus — more than a third of a million people in 1960 — to Valverde.

Although the plan gradually became unrealistic due to prohibitive costs and the problem of disposing of existing accommodation in Madrid, the project's official name — Decision Centre 2 — was retained.

The planners gradually evolved their idea of a new city — one which could combine the need for housing to soak up Madrid's growth with the need to move office workers out of the capital to cut down on traffic.

The completed city will cover 1,500 hectares (3,700 acres) and will include residential, administrative and commercial zones.

There will also be a new sports complex which is hoped will house the 1992 World Soccer Cup and possibly Olympic Games in the future.

But the project has not been without its critics. Ecologists argue that the site of the new city — to the north of Madrid — will block off cool fresh winds which swing down to the capital from the Sierra Guadarrama mountains about 50 kms. away.

Madrid's height and central location on a vast plateau leaves the air above the city very still. Unless the northern winds are allowed to cleanse it, pollution will become insufferable, the critics argue.

Senor Elias Cruz Atienza, in charge of the project, said the city would be built in such a way as to leave space for the winds to reach Madrid.

"We are not going to build a barricade against the wind — the siting of the highest blocks has been carefully planned to leave maximum freedom of wind movement," he added. Environmentalists also com-

plain the construction will take place on what is at present a green belt area.

Senor Cruz said it was inevitable that countryside would be destroyed in a project of this size.

"But we have allocated 136 hectares (320 acres) of the site purely for parkland and gardens and neighbouring country-

side areas will not be affected by the work," he said.

Senor Cruz also pointed out that the problem of rezoning the land from protected green belt to being available for development was not a great one — the same government department that is undertaking the project is also responsible for zoning.

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♥ 8
♦ QJ963
♣ AQ84
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♠ Void
♥ AK109752
♦ 854
♣ 173
The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 NT 3 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♠.
We are firmly convinced
that using the Unusual No
Trump Convention on hands
where you are unlikely to
buy the contract is a losing
proposition—it gives away
far more than it gains. This
hand from a recent tourna-
ment in Newburgh, N.Y.,
demonstrates this point.
The only thing that can be
said for East's Unusual No
Trump overall is that the
vulnerability was in his
favor. However, it did little
to hamper North-South's
bidding; indeed, some argu-
ment could be advanced that
it actually facilitated their
auction. But it did have
serious repercussions in the
play.
A diamond lead would
have left declarer with no
chance, but West, not par-
ticularly wanting a ruff, de-
cided to attack with the ten
of clubs. East won the queen
and ace and continued with a
third round, and declarer
was considerably relieved
when West produced a third
club and dummy's king won.
Had there been no ad-
verse bidding, declarer
would surely have laid down
the ace and king of trumps,
setting up two tricks for
West and resulting in the
contract's defeat. But East's
silly intervention had alert-
ed declarer to possible bad
breaks, so he set about learn-
ing more about the distribu-
tion.
Declarer cashed the ace of
spades, discarding a diamond
from hand, and ruffed a
spade. The ace of hearts
was followed by a diamond
to the king and another
spade ruff, felling the king.
The hand was now an open
book.
East had to have started
with a 3-1-5-4 distribution.
So declarer crossed to the
ace of diamonds and ruffed
another spade. Now both
West and declarer were
down to nothing but three
trumps. Declarer simply
exited with the ten of
trumps, and after West won
the jack he had to lead from
his queen into declarer's K-9
tenace.

China claims Soviet troops violated its borders this week

PEKING May 11 (Agencies). — A number of Soviet soldiers crossed into China on May 9 and shot and wounded a number of Chinese, it was stated here tonight. The New China News Agency said that a note protesting against the Soviet Union's "Organised military provocation against China with aircraft and military boats," was handed today to Soviet Ambassador V. S. Tolstikov by Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan.

The note said that it was only due to Chinese restraint that the incident did not develop into an armed conflict. The incident took place on the Ussuri River in Heilongjiang Province, the note said. The agency said the note declared that the "activities of the Soviet troops constitute an organised military provocation against China occurring at a time when the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations had just resumed. They are a serious infringement on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a grave, calculated step to create tension on the border and vitiate relations between the two countries."

The note said a Soviet helicopter penetrated 4 kms. over the Ussuri River into China's Heilongjiang Province. Eighteen military boats intruded into Chinese waters in the same region and 30 Soviet soldiers then landed on the Chinese bank of the river. "They chased and tried to shoot up Chinese inhabitants, shooting continually and wounding a number of them,

Penetrating 4 kms. into Chinese territory, they seized 14 Chinese inhabitants and dragged them all the way to the riverside, giving them kicks and blows. Under the repeated protests of the Chinese inhabitants, the Soviet troops finally released them," it added. It was along the Ussuri where Chinese and Soviet troops clashed in March 1969 over the ownership of Chengpaotao, a small island in the river. Japanese reports quoted Chinese officials as saying 86 Chinese and more than 240 Russians were killed or wounded then.

British government suffers 2nd defeat in 3 days of parliament debate on budget's tax proposals

LONDON, May 11 (AP). — Britain's minority Labour government last night suffered its second House of Commons defeat in three days on its budget proposals. Opposition parties combined to vote 288-286 for a Conservative motion that would benefit those who pay higher rates of income tax, and who, according to opposition speakers, are being demoralised and driven from the country by crippling taxation. The vote in favour of raising to £8,000 (or \$14,800) the starting point for a 40 per cent rate of tax on taxable income. The Budget proposal was that the 40 per cent rate should apply at the £7,000 (or \$12,950) point. The government setback -- which was not a matter on which it would resign -- came while Prime Minister James Callaghan and his ministers were still smarting from their Monday defeat when the opposition voted to cut the standard rate of income tax to 33 per cent, against the 34 per cent figure sought by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. That one per cent cut is equal to a penny in the pound (\$1.85). All 13 Liberals -- on whom Prime Minister Callaghan has been relying to stay in office -- voted for the Conservative motion last night. The Scottish Nationalists and the United Ulster Unionists also backed it. Sir Geoffrey Howe, shadow chancellor, told the House of Commons that if the higher tax burden were reduced significantly, people would take greater risks, invest more and work harder, and the country would benefit enormously. For the government, Treasury Minister Davies warned that the cost of the Conservative plan would be £150 million (\$271.5 million) a year -- not as the Conservatives estimated £45 million or \$83.25 million. A further Conservative proposal which, among other things would have cut the top rate of tax from 83 per cent to 70 per cent, was defeated. But the opposition teamed up fresh later to defeat the government yet again -- this time 280-273 -- on a procedural move to adjourn debate on the bill. Minutes later, however, after further government argument, the M.P.s agreed to adjourn the debate after all.

Pakistan jails 16 for protesting ban on Bhutto newspaper

ISLAMABAD, May 11 (Agencies). — Three military courts in Lahore today sentenced 16 journalists and newspaper industry workers to jail terms ranging from three to six months for violating a ban on meetings and demonstrations. The journalists were arrested last week while protesting the closure of the Urdu-language newspaper daily Musawat, a newspaper owned by the family of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The ban on the newspaper is based on its alleged anti-government writings. The regime's new move against the newspaper coincides with a hunger strike by journalists and printers in protest against the closure of its Lahore edition. Fifty-eight people have so far been detained over the hunger strike in Lahore which began 12 days ago. The sixteen who were sentenced by the military courts today bring the total so far convicted to 26. In Karachi, the leader of the two newspaper trade unions, Minhaj Bhatti, was ordered today to make no further statements on government-press relations or laws governing the press. Mr. Bhatti, who was expelled from Lahore as he tried to join the hunger strike, said in an earlier statement the imprisonment of journalists and press workers proved the illegitimacy of the present regime and signified its desperation. "Such strong-arm tactics could further complicate rather than solve any problem and could boomerang on the government itself," he said. "These could never check the struggle of the newspaper workers based on principles." Journalists complain about the use of martial law and controls introduced by the late military dictator Ayub Khan to restrict press freedom. They point to the closure recently of two weekly newspapers and to demands made on several others for several thousand dollars as surer signs against future behaviour.

Hijacked Czech plane returns home

FRANKFURT, May 11 (R). — A Czechoslovak airliner hijacked to West Germany last night flew back to Prague today, a Frankfurt Airport spokesman said. The plane had landed in Frankfurt after being hijacked over Czechoslovakia by two men carrying explosives, police said. The hijackers gave themselves up and asked for political asylum in West Germany for themselves, the wife of one of them and two children. All five were in custody here this morning. The Ilyushin 18 turboprop airliner, which carried 46 persons, was on a domestic flight from Prague to Brno when it was commandeered.

Arafat was target of Egyptian-held group?

KUWAIT, May 11 (R). — A Kuwaiti newspaper said today a secret organisation smashed in Egypt last month had planned to assassinate Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and other leaders of Fateh, the biggest Palestinian guerrilla group.

In a report from Cairo quoting informed sources, the daily Al Anbaa said the detained Palestinian members of the ring had confessed to Egyptian investigators that they had formed their organisation to rectify certain conditions within Fateh and had decided to liquidate a number of its leaders, notably Mr. Arafat. The Fateh leader is also Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman. Investigations have revealed that the secret ring had branches in Kuwait and other unnamed Arab countries, the paper said. It added that security missions from Arab states were expected in Cairo soon to follow investigations and to give details on the organisation's sources of finance and supporters in other Arab countries.

Egyptian Prosecutor General Ibrahim Kalyoubi said last month Egyptian authorities had detained 24 people, including Palestinians, Swiss, West Germans and Jordanians, who he said belonged to an organisation planning sabotage and assassination in Egypt. Al Anbaa said the Egyptian government had turned down two requests by the PLO to send senior officials to attend the investigations. The Egyptian semi-official newspaper Al Ahras has said the secret ring, which planned to assassinate both Egyptian and foreign officials, belonged to a pro-Iraqi Palestinian group.

After the Red Brigades passed the "death sentence" on their prisoner, finding him "guilty of crimes against the people," a newspaper received another Moro letter which it described as written "in a desperate hand."

He said: "We are nearly at zero hour. It is a matter of seconds rather than minutes. We are at massacre time." The letter named top leaders of the ruling Christian Democrat party one by one and concluded sadly: "With mine goes the cry of my mortally wounded family. For this reason, for an evident incompatibility, I request that no state authority or party official should participate at my funeral."

His farewell letter to his family, received last Friday, the day the Red Brigades announced they were carrying out the death sentence, was addressed to his wife, Eleonora with her nickname: "Dear Norina, I was told that soon they will kill me. I kiss you for the last time, kiss the children," it said. Psychological torture How the letters were delivered, whether by a Red Brigade "postman" or through some secret channel established with the family, was never disclosed. The last letter reportedly was picked up in a public telephone booth by Moro's daughter Anna. Medical experts suggested Moro may have been drugged or subjected to psychological torture during his captivity, making him malleable in the hands of the terrorists. The Christian Democrat Party said after receiving one letter from Moro that "the so-called testimony written in the inhuman conditions which we have of underlined... is more painful evidence of this situation."

Summing up the letters after Moro's body was found on Tuesday, the Rev. Gianni Baget-Bozzo, a leading political historian, said: "It is perfectly acceptable to disagree with the idea of negotiations or a prisoner exchange. But what is immoral and profoundly illiberal is to maintain that the words (in the letters) were those of a madman or a coward."

It was a defence of this right that nearly brought the attorney general into conflict with parliament. On hearing of the naming of the colonel in parliament the attorney general sent out a directive to all newspapers warning them that to print the name might very well constitute contempt of court. It was argued that such an attempted limitation on the reporting of parliament was itself contempt of parliament. Although this particular clash was avoided the government is now faced with the result of a series of delays. The law on contempt has long been recognised as being in need of clarification yet little has been done about the recommendations of a committee that reported four years ago. A great impetus has been given to the naming campaign by the fact that although the Official Secrets Act under which the prosecution has been brought has been largely discredited successive pledges to reform it have come to nothing. Whatever changes the case may now force, the government are faced soon with the trial of three magazines for printing the name of a man which has been broadcast by the BBC and which is known to almost every newspaper reader in Britain.

Financial Times News-Features

Constitutional issue The dam finally broke one evening when leftwing Labour M.P. Jo Richardson named the colonel during a question in the House of Commons claiming that the ban on naming him was a restriction of press freedom. The move turned the issue of the colonel into a constitutional one. To begin with parliament was being broadcast at the time so millions of listeners heard the forbidden name. More significantly the newspapers have a long established right to report what has occurred in parliament without any restriction.

U.K. societies protest Israeli bullfight show

LONDON, May 11 (R). — British animal protection organisations expressed dismay last night over Israel's decision to hold a bullfight in Tel Aviv later this month. Alan Whitaker, Executive Director of Britain's Animal Welfare Trust and of the British branch of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, said he had written to the Israeli Embassy here saying that Israel in scheduling the bullfight was importing an "alien concept". He added: "Bullfighting in any form is not part of Jewish culture," he said. A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here said the protest had been received and was being passed on to the government in Tel Aviv. He said the bullfight, described as "bloodless", was not a result of a government decision, but was being undertaken by a private entrepreneur. "Nobody here is doubting the concern that has been expressed," the spokesman said. Mr. Whitaker in his statement said Israel's reputation throughout the civilised world would be enhanced if it called off "this unwholesome spectacle". "It is degrading to those who watch it and even more to those who make money out of it," he said. "It is but half a step short of the bloody and passionate entertainment put on by Spaniards for their tourists." The bullfight has been scheduled for May 27 in Tel Aviv's Bloomfield Stadium. The so-called "bloodless bullfight" involves matadors placing rosettes on the foreheads of bulls.

British controversy: Should it be a secret whether or not some information is secret?

Genuine, official James Bonds are so precious and so secret that under British law "whether or not something is classified as secret may itself be classified as secret." This has led to one of the best-publicised secrets of the year hitting the headlines.

By Jerome Bume

LONDON, (F.T.) — Britain's latest and most curious celebrity is an anonymous army colonel. The speaking of his real name in Parliament recently nearly resulted in a constitutional crisis. At one time there was a very real possibility that the attorney general, the highest law officer in the land, would be held to be in contempt of parliament. But that was just the latest development in the long running fiasco of the naming of Colonel B. Even prior to last week nearly a dozen people faced unlimited fines and the possibility of imprisonment for having named him while the latest naming raised further questions including the current status of the laws on contempt of court, the urgent need to reform the notorious Official Secrets Act, the freedom of the press and national security.

How it began

The whole story really began in 1976 when an American journalist called Mark Hosenball wrote an article in the radical London magazine Time Out discussing a branch of British Intelligence called SIGINT, which eavesdrops on all radio traffic. Subsequently Mr. Hosenball was refused an extension of his visa and had to leave the country. Although no reason was ever given for the refusal, it was widely believed that it was largely because of his interest in such politically sensitive areas.

Outraged at Hosenball's deportation, an ex-army signals officer called John Berry, who had left the army seven years previously, approached a journalist at Time Out, Crispin Auberry. Auberry and another journalist, Duncan Campbell who specialised in radio communications, went to interview Mr. Berry but the interview was never published. The Special Branch had been tanning their phone and the three men were arrested as they left the house. Later, they were charged under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, the section normally used for spies and one which carries a possible 14 year sentence.

Last November the three defendants came up before the magistrates. The key prosecution witness was an army colonel said to be head of SIGINT who declared that the information contained in the interview with Mr. Berry posed a "very grave to extremely grave" threat to national security.

Secret identity

The prosecution, however, insisted that, for reasons of security, the identity of the colonel should be kept secret, and revealed only to the defendants but not read out in open court. The name of the first witness, identified as Colonel A, brought by the prosecution had been so secret that it could not be revealed even to the defence.

The defence protested vigorously at this demand for anonymity by the prosecution on the grounds that not only did it not enable them to challenge the witnesses' testimony but also that by throwing a cloak of mysterious security around the evidence it effectively condemned the accused before the trial had even started. Colonel B was brought in as a compromise.

SIGINT exposed

The degree of secrecy involved is indicated by the evidence of Colonel B who de-

clared in court that "Until this is the case the general public, as far as I am aware, had been unaware of the U.K. SIGINT activities. As a result of these proceedings the fact that SIGINT exists is no longer a secret but the details of its operations still are. Whether or not something is classified as secret may itself be classified as secret." He concluded "I think that it has been damaging to the national interest for me to have said the things I have said in open court during the last two days."

Within a month of the end of the hearing, which decided that the defendants should stand trial in September 1978, the name of the mysterious colonel was revealed in a radical publication called The Leveller.

The paper claimed that they had obtained the name not from the defendants or their lawyers but by using evidence that had been freely available in open court as to the officer's rank, posting and date of appointment. In addition they claimed that the magistrates had not clearly forbidden the printing of the name and that even if he had done so such a ruling was outside his powers.

Their lead was followed by another radical magazine Peace News, then in March of this year the Journalist, the magazine of the National Union of Journalists, also published the forbidden name. All the publications have been charged with contempt of court and their case will be heard at the beginning of next month.

But by this time the campaign to publicise the mysterious colonel was well under way. By the middle of April over fifteen small publications had printed the real name and his identity was well known amongst media people. The naming reached farcical proportions at the annual NUJ conference when his name was written in letters ten feet high on a nearby beach while Special Branch officers attempted to serve an order on the union's secretary restraining him from mentioning the name in the assembly.

Constitutional issue

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Financial Times News-Features

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PREKO **AUZER** **STEBIC** **GAAMED**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: VISTA EXCEL BUSHET HOTBED
Answer: What you might do to "even" things out — YOUR "LEVEL" BEST

THE Daily Crossword by William Newland

ACROSS 1 Molten rock material 6 Green gemstone 10 Chess victory 14 Seething 15 Athirst 16 "It's — I" 17 Reading matter 19 Left 20 Cause to go 21 Passenger 22 Macadamized 23 The twinkling — eyes 25 Amok 27 Intellect 30 April 15 letters

DOWN 31 Convex moldings 32 Expert 34 Reading matter 38 Immunological fluids 39 Leftward 41 Thruway sign 42 Reading matter 44 Out of the way 45 Lighten 46 Four times a day: abbr. 48 Plant 49 Place for talk 51 French pronoun

53 Uncertainty 54 Metallic element 56 — on (reiterate) 60 Baltic port 61 Reading matter 63 Guinness 64 — example 65 Media union 66 Gloom 67 Attention-getter 68 Dutch painter

24 Well up to 26 Defeat 27 Hymenopter 28 Original thought 29 Semestar 33 Reading matter 34 Scintilla 35 VVV II group 36 Adriatic island 37 Meat dish 39 To boot 40 Nonpareil 43 Sentry's command 44 Summer drink 46 Old-fashioned 47 Prefix for a sub-construction 49 Doughty's ally 50 Boring tool 52 Move 53 Small amount 55 Historical times 57 Emu — 58 Seldom seen 59 Scherke 61 Infant's food 62 Law men, for short

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ALPS BATHS BELLS
SOOTY OCHER TIGOT
TOOT PERSIFLAGE
ATROPHIC LILY
EDITORIAL RENEWALS
OILIES JIMMS LEE
NATO CANEA GARR
AIND SONES PIRIOT
SEMIWILLI LINDERS
PRESTIDIGIUS
MODAIR REPIATER
SPORTSLOCAT MEMO
GASH NEURO DRIP
SNEY TASSIE OILO

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